Page 18 rulemaking, is a complicated process in and of 1 2. itself. 3 ELIZABETH CABRASER: It's very complicated. This took a lot of negotiation with 4 5 the Federal Appellate Rules Committee because nobody wants to overburden the Courts of Appeal 6 7 as a matter of policy. HON. ELIZABETH LAPORTE: It's okay to 8 9 burden the trial courts apparently. 10 ELIZABETH CABRASER: Well, yes. With 11 apologies, yes. And so rather than have an 12 elaborate procedure at the appellate level, with 13 panels that may not know anything about the underlying case or settlement, would have to read 14 15 the whole record. This is a way to make sure 16 that even if, you know, the hostage move doesn't 17 take place until a notice of appeal, it can still be dealt with by the district court without 18 19 having to go through a remand process or any of the other elaborate workarounds. 20 21 And then the second area of major 2.2 change, and there is a very lengthy committee note on this, is that what is called front-23 24 loading in the settlement approval process. So rather than wait until the notice has gone out 25

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and the final approval hearing, to come in with information, with experts, with all the details on the settlement, that now takes place at the front end, before the notice goes out. And that is a major, major shift.

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Judges did not like a situation where they had preliminarily approved a settlement because the settling parties said it was great, they sent out the notice, they get in objections and questions, they look at the settlement and then they have all these unresolved questions and they're supposed to make a final decision. And they don't like the pressure of having to do that after a lot of time and money and effort has gone in to the notice process and they're at the end. They don't want to send people back to square one.

So the solution, and this was proposed by judges, was let's just do as much of this as we can. We can't do everything, it's preliminary, but let's do as much of it as we can at the front end so that before we send out that notice, right, we have information. And by the way, since the judge has information and it's on the record, it can then be put on the settlement

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website so that class members who are getting the notice can have that information and they don't have to guess about what's gone on and what's going on.

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And as I say, that is all supposed to take effect next year. But surprise, surprise, it's happening now, partly because it is a codification of some judges and some courts' best practices and partly because judges were waiting for this and now they have it and they're using it.

HON. ELIZABETH LAPORTE: Yeah.

QUYEN TRUONG: So these rule changes are really going to be important to kind of clear the underbrush and definitely in the settlement context, but overall with the class action process. And we're going to get to further discussion of settlement agreements, as well as such an important component of the whole process.

But let's start first with sort of the entire update from Noah on the juris prudence here that's evolving and starting more at, maybe at the front end on the certification and standing and other issues as well.

NOAH LEVINE: Sure. Sure. So time

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